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CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

*ARTHUR W. PROCTER, LL.B.

THE firm league of friendship established by the Articles of Confederation had failed. To the statesmen of 1787, representing the American sovereignties, was assigned the gigantic task of reorganization. They were well fitted for the undertaking. The memorable Convention of May, 1787, was drawn from every activity and department of thought. The foremost lawyers, scientists, men of letters, diplomats, soldiers and statesmen were gathered there; all sides entered into the argument to color the final decision. Within that distinguished group were the most profound political students of the day. The problems presented to them demanded constructive genius. Hamilton and his followers came forth with their great doctrines of representative government under which sovereignties might be successfully federated within a sovereignty. It was a new school of political thought. But they were not theorists alone. The management of the affairs of the colonies, which were practically self-governing, had furnished a rich experience in government. They had become practical administrators. Above all, they were men of high courage with an abiding faith in their destiny. The sad experience of the Confederation—teaching the need of a strong central government—had enlarged their vision. Out of their deliberations was evolved the Constitution of the United States, a new contribution to the world's progress. Bryce, in his

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American Commonwealth, declares it to be the greatest political instrument ever drafted. History fully justifies his pronouncement. For upon its eternal principles of popular government has been reared a mighty structure which for more than a century has withstood attack from within and without—a fitting monument to those fearless nation builders of the eighteenth century.

The Constitution is a charter of fundamental principles of government, not a code of laws or regulations. In this lies its strength, for in this is its elasticity. This explains why it has adjusted itself as readily to the complex social and economic conditions of the twentieth century—conditions which could not have been foreseen by its framers—as to the conditions under which it came into being. For theories of government, if sound, are not for today or tomorrow; they are for all time. The authors of our national charter were not concerned with details, the machinery of the government, however important they may be. It was their great duty to lay the foundation and outline the framework; others were to provide the superstructure.

Nations, like individuals, progress. The framers of the Constitution realized that the Republic they were planning was destined to advance and change far beyond their ability to forecast, and that the structure through which its life as a nation would find expression must be capable of ready adjustment to that evolution. The separation of powers was regarded as essential to a democracy; hence the Constitution made provision for three distinct and independent divisions of our Government, the legislative, executive and judicial branches. These branches, however, were free to develop in keeping with the provisions for their integrity. By its provision the execution and enforcement of the law devolved upon the Chief Executive. But the Constitution is practically silent as to the administrative machinery through which he would execute and administer the law. Its construction, within certain well-defined limits, has

devolved by necessary implication upon the Congress of the United States. The work of construction, a process of alteration, readjustment and expansion, has covered a period coextensive with the life of the nation. A short sketch of this development, in the light of the recent investigations looking toward administrative reform, may prove of interest.

At the outset, a few facts are significant. The first administration conducted the Government business with but one hundred and thirty-six employees. The total number of employees in 1911, exclusive of enlisted men and officers of the Army and Navy, was 411,322. The former were distributed through five executive departments, the latter represent the personnel of nine executive departments and various Govrnment commissions and establishments engaged in administrative work. The seat of this administrative organization is at Washington; from here is directed the activities of the field stations and administrative units distributed throughout the United States and its possessions. Its functions and activities have been so increased and multiplied, bringing the Government into closer social and economic relations with the people, that the manifestations of this federal machine are seen everywhere. To maintain this organization costs the people of the United States one thousand millions of dollars annually. The annual expenditure for the digging of the canal, the maintenance of the Post Office Department (which is self-supporting, the receipts being covered into the Treasury), and the allowance for pensions can scarcely be considered as administrative expense. Deducting these items leaves approximately $400,000, which represents the annual administrative expenditure.

An appreciation of the vastness of this organization, "whose activities are almost as varied as those of the entire business world," the intricacy of its mechanism, and the relation which it bears to the people of the United States in-

dicate the nature and extent of the trust imposed upon those who are responsible for its direction and control. It is a trust for the welfare of the people of the United States. That trust can be discharged only in terms of maximum efficiency of service and the greatest economy consistent with efficiency. It is axiomatic that economy and efficiency can be realized only through a highly developed administrative organization. This demands the application of scientific methods to the organization of the administrative machinery as well as to the conduct of its business. As pointed out, the organization of this branch, the determination of its functions, and in part the direction of its activities devolve upon Congress. With what design or program of constructive thought has the organization of one hundred and thirty-six employees expanded into that of half a million? In his recent message, the President said:

"This vast organization has never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism. Never have the foundations been laid for a thorough consideration of the relations of all of its parts. No comprehensive effort has been made to list its multifarious activities or to group them in such a way as to present a clear picture of what the Government is doing. Never has a complete description been given of the agencies through which these activities are performed. At no time has the attempt been made to study all of these activities and agencies with a view to the assignment of each activity to the agency best fitted for its performance, to the avoidance of duplication of plant and work, to the integration of all administrative agencies of the Government, so far as may be practicable, into a unified organization for the most effective and economical dispatch of public business."

The foregoing statement may seem strange; but it should not. It is but a few years since the Civil Service reform rescued our administrative branch from the spoils system. The philosophy of that system, which for almost a

century exploited the people that political parties "might not perish," was voiced in its watchword "to the victors belong the spoils." Efficiency and economy of administration were not then, and are not now, part of the spoilsman's program. Up to that time public and private administration had developed along lines which nowhere seemed to meet. The one stood for the spoils, the other for the merit system. The Civil Service reform was a repudiation of the former; it was a demand for the latter and the first step in its realization.

The first inquiry of a general nature into administrative methods of the executive departments was conducted by the Cockrell Commission. This commission was created by a Senate Resolution, March 3, 1887. Its members, appointed by the President of the Senate, consisted of Senator Cockrell (after whom it was named) and Senators Harris, Jones, Platt and Cullom. The investigation was conducted by sending out to the executive departments sets of queries concerning methods of doing business, the amount of it, its character, etc. The answers, which furnished the basis of a comparative study of the work of the various departments, together with the constructive criticisms and recommendations of the Commission, are embodied in a four volume report. Few changes resulted from this investigation. It was of little value save to indicate the imperative need for a more thorough and scientific study and investigation. This was undertaken in 1893 by the Dockery Commission.

The Dockery Commission was created by provisions of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act of March 3, 1893. It was a joint commission of six members, three members being selected from each House. Senators Cockrell, Cullom and Jones (all of whom served on the Cockrell Commission) were selected by the President of the Senate to represent that body; Representative Dockery (from whom, as chairman, it took its name) and Repre-

sentatives Richards and Dingley were appointed by the Speaker to represent the House of Representatives. The Commission was given power to employ not more than three experts, whose compensation the committee should determine. The inquiry was prosecuted personally by the experts whose recommendations came to Congress through the Commission in the form of bills. The work of this commission was of a more tangible and constructive character than that of the Cockrell Commission, a result due in part to the employment of experts.

Legislative commissions have a definite value in collecting and interpreting information as a basis for intelligent action by that branch. But they are not qualified to prosecute inquiries of such magnitude and importance into the administrative branch. Such inquiries demand a thorough understanding not only of the administrative methods but also of the details of organization through which the business is administered. The members of such commissions ordinarily lack these qualifications. Legislators, it must be remembered, are not expert accountants; they are not trained administrators. More convincing proof of the futility of such investigations could not be furnished than the instances just cited, for the men making up those commissions were regarded as best qualified to undertake the work.

A third attempt to answer the ever growing demand for administrative reform was made in 1905, when President Roosevelt appointed a committee on department methods, consisting of Charles Hallam Keep, chairman, and Messrs. Pinchot, Murray and Garfield. These men were well fitted, through long experience in the Government service, to investigate existing methods and offer constructive criticism. But they were in active service. Hampered as they were by lack of time, they were unable to analyze the large body of information and suggestion furnished them by the departmental sub-committees through which they worked.

Their appropriation was so meager that they were unable to employ expert assistants to whom the work of direction and supervision might be delegated. In the nature of things such an investigation could not be fundamental or final. The reports, which are very brief and in separate form, can scarcely be said to furnish any clear or comprehensive diagnosis of the administrative ills, or, what is of vastly more importance, the remedies needed.

In 1910, through the efforts of President Taft, and his Secretary, Charles D. Norton, was instituted the President's Inquiry re Economy and Efficiency of which the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency is the outgrowth. An appropriation of $100,000 was made June 25, 1910:

"To enable the President, by the employment of accountants and experts from official and private life, to more effectively inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the Government in the several departments and other Government establishments, with a view of inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting such public business so as to attain greater efficiency and economy therein, and to ascertain and recommend to Congress what changes in law may be necessary to carry into effect such results of his inquiry as cannot be carried into effect by executive action alone."

By the subsequent Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911, there was made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the unexpended balance of the sum provided for in the foregoing appropriation, and an additional appropriation of $75,000. The direction of the President's inquiry was assigned to Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, an acknowledged authority on administrative accounting and public finance. He spent much time in a study of the situation and in the prosecution of preliminary investigations. This preliminary study, presenting its complex and widely different problems served to indicate that the task was essentially

one for a group of experts, each of whom would organize and direct the department of work for which he was peculiarly fitted. This led to the creation of the Commission, consisting of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman; William F. Willoughby, Assistant Director of the Census; Frank J. Goodnow, Professor of Administrative Law of Columbia University, New York City; W. W. Warwick, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, and one-time Examiner of Accounts and Auditor of the Government of the Canal Zone; Harvey S. Chase, public accountant, and M. O. Chance, secretary, Auditor of the Post Office Department.

The investigation undertaken by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency may be said to be the first inquiry conducted on a scientific basis. Its work, furthermore, is fundamental. Appreciating the full importance of correcting business methods and investigating special features of administration, (to which former inquiries were solely directed) the men making up this group realized at the outset that such investigations, if they are to have permanent value, must penetrate beneath the surface and reach the underlying structure, the machinery through which the administrative work is carried on. In overhauling a machine a study must be made of it as a whole, and its individual parts readjusted with reference to the underlying scheme of its organization before there can be perfection of operation, no matter how much time is spent on the improvement of its individual parts. In like manner the readjustment of the administrative mechanism through which the governmental operations must be carried on must precede, or proceed hand in hand with, the study of the particular services or special features of administration. And this is a part of the ambitious program of administrative reform upon which the commission is launched. Services have been created "as the exigency arose, with little or no reference to any scheme of organization of the Government

as a whole." For instance, the Life Saving Service has been administered, since its establishment, by the Treasury Department. There is no sound historical or administrative reason for this arrangement; it has not the remotest relation to the functions of the Treasury Department. The Lighthouse Service, having much in common with the Life Saving Service, is in a different department, the Department of Commerce and Labor, where it logically belongs. From the viewpoint of that organization as a whole the Commission was convinced that the grouping in different departments of these two services, so closely allied in respect to function and location of field units, was indefensible; a close analysis and study of the individual services in reference to their peculiar administrative problems disclosed that the same bureau could administer both with the same efficiency, at an annual saving of $100,000. Hence their consolidation was recommended. The writer could find no example to illustrate more clearly the nature and importance of the scientific analysis which is being made of the Government machine as an entity and of its individual parts.

The foregoing, however, represents but one of the departments of the work which is being prosecuted by the Commission. Equally important and fundamental are the investigations of the methods of procedure, accounting and reporting, personnel, and the budget.

The inquiry into business methods has been undertaken on a comprehensive scale. By reports from every office in the Government the Commission has been enabled to make a comparative study of the methods followed. This study has revealed an astounding lack of uniformity in the methods employed (with a corresponding lack of uniformity in cost) for doing the same character of work. The inquiry into business methods embraces the investigations of the methods of handling files and correspondence, the distribution of public documents, specifications for service materi-

als, transportation and other features of administration. Much has been done to install the latest and most approved methods of procedure.

One department of the Commission's work, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, is that of reporting and accounting. There can be no satisfactory administrative control or supervision, in the absence of which it is idle to talk of efficiency or economy, without adequate means for getting before the administrator and the legislator information concerning those things over which the control must be exercised, viz., details of organization, cost of government adminstration, operation and maintenance. And in no branch of administrative work has less progress been made. Congress, as is well known, appropriates annually for the support of the Government, and yet in the disbursement of hundreds of millions of dollars for this purpose there has never been a classification of estimates of expenditures sufficiently scientific and business-like to enable that body to learn how much has been appropriated for a certain service, object or feature of administration, or what should be. In other words, there has been no congressional supervision of public expenditures. According to the Treasury Department statements, the sum of $132,000,000 was spent for personal services for the year 1910. As a matter of fact an investigation disclosed that in excess of $300,000,000 was expended for salaries during that period. The decentralization in the consideration of estimates of expenditures contributes to this lack of congressional supervision. There is a House Committee on Appropriations. In addition there are numerous other committees on appropriations which work entirely independent of, if not in competition with, the principal committee. Under such circumstances intelligent action is impossible. One of the tasks undertaken by the Commission has been a reclassification of expenditures with reference to the objects of expenditures in order that the legislators may be informed of

what is going on. A revision of the accounting methods followed in the executive departments has been undertaken and conducted very far. The standardization of accounting methods is the end toward which this investigation is being vigorously prosecuted.

The importance of the budget scarcely needs mention. President Taft calls attention to the fact that the United States is the only advanced nation operating without a budget and points out the only explanation for this, namely, the ease with which revenue is raised in this country. Without this prospectus both of revenue and expenditure the legislative branch cannot have a definite idea of the business to be financed. And such is imperative. But it is of greater service. It advises the public of the program upon which its representatives shall expend public funds and thereby a wholesome restraint and influence, which make Congress more responsive to public opinion, are effected.

Many of the reforms for which the Commission is laboring, such as the standardization of business and accounting methods, can be accomplished by executive order. Others, however, can be affected only by congressional action. This is due to the fact that the organization of the executive departments has been regulated in the most minute detail by the executive branch. Congress has been unwilling to give to the Executive that freedom of action over the machinery through which he is to execute and administer the law which efficiency of administration demands. As long as Congress continues to assert this control over the administrative organization our system will never attain that flexibility which is characteristic of some of the governments of Europe.

The writer has endeavored to outline briefly the development of our administrative branch, pointing out the need of reform and the inquiries which have been undertaken with this end in view. The task is gigantic but the progressive, scientific and exhaustive program of reorganiza-

tion which the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency has inaugurated is commensurate with all the problems presented. And the accomplishments up to the present time are sufficient assurance of the final result. Efficiency of service, the highest kind of economy, is the aim of the experts making up this body. They are not seeking to reduce expense except where such reduction is attended by the same or increased efficiency. They realize that the government is not a private establishment in which efficiency of service must be sacrificed to the demand for dividends. But they also realize that the administration of the government is a public trust and until its machinery is so organized and operated that the people get an adequate return for every dollar invested there is a betrayal of that trust.

THE FIELD OF MEDICINE IN VIENNA.

*L. B. BUSHMAN, M. D.

THE four great European medical centers are Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, to every one of which is attached some prominent characteristic that places it in a position peculiar to itself; for where one is preeminent in certain achievements, the others likewise followed lines of research where environment and clinical material have afforded special opportunities.

Berlin must be given first rank as a center for purely scientific research; Paris next for its vast fund of material for clinical experiments; London for its wonderful achievements in neurology and anaesthesia; Vienna greatest for its splendid work along teaching and post-graduate lines. Under direct government control and patronage, the large hospitals and clinics afford so vast an amount of material for teaching purposes, it is little wonder that Americans, as well as other foreigners from all parts of the world, flock to Vienna in the pursuit of medical advancement and learning. One might be inclined to think that on account of being a political institution the success in scientific progress would be retarded through party discriminations, but even though such preferments are occasionally shown, they have seldom proven harmful in any way to the hospitals. A physician seeking an appointment and having friends "higher up" no doubt reaps the benefit of such influence, but his ability in his profession must first be satisfactorily demonstrated. The various chairs in the different departments are most

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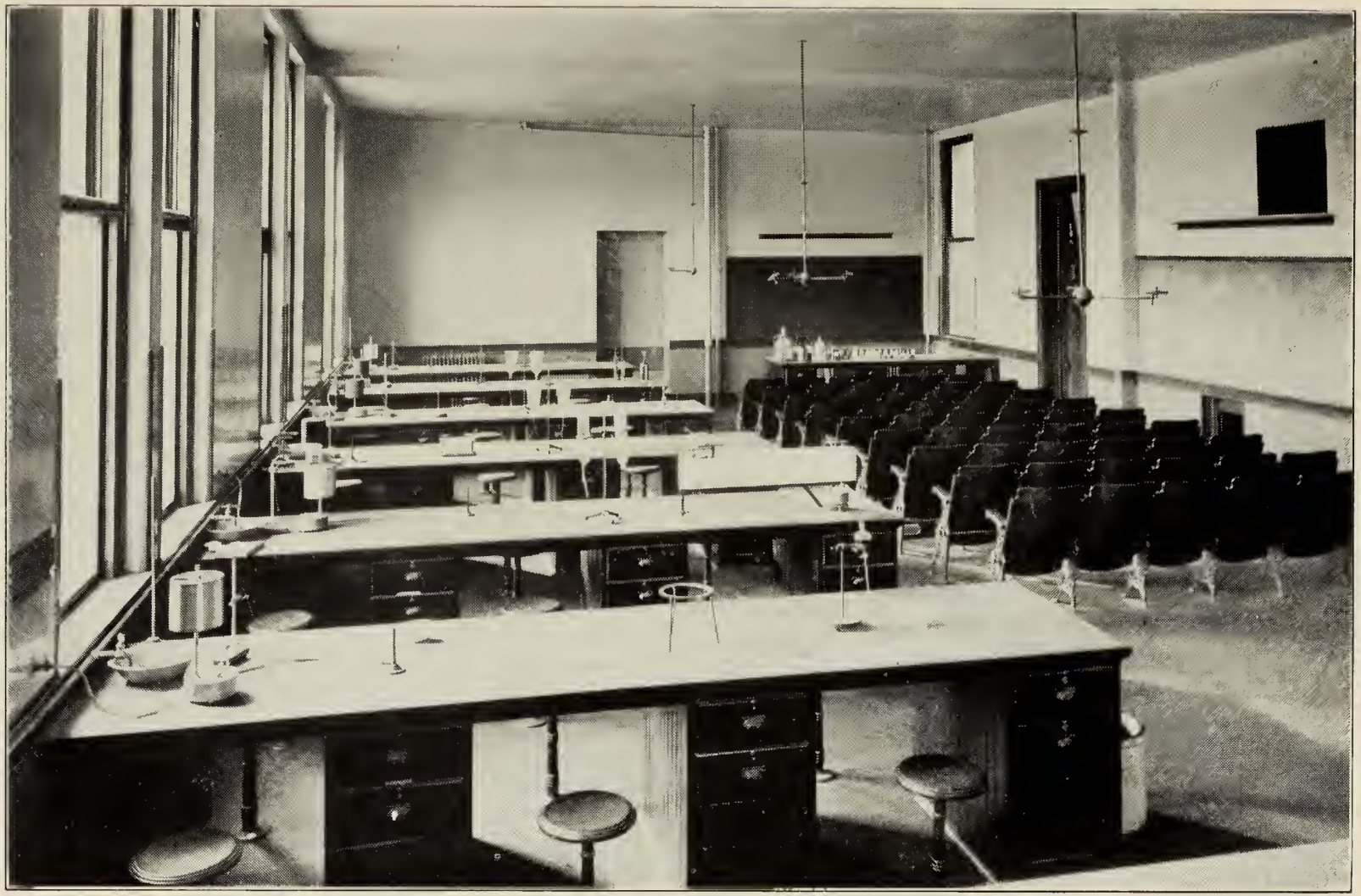
zealously sought, years and years of arduous work often being performed before attaining them.

Probably most Americans do not realize that position and honor are more appreciated than wealth. I do not mean to infer that finances play no part in the lives of these professors, for every American physician studying here can easily prove the contrary, but there can be no doubt that recognition by their associates appeals to them more strongly because the greater their accomplishments, the greater their chances for higher preferment. The younger physicians usually begin their careers as assistants in the clinics, and often it requires many years' work in these capacities before obtaining a chair in the university. Yet these men seem willing to make the sacrifice, toiling day after day, often underfed, their lofty ambitions spurring them on through their many vicissitudes, all for the sake of position and recognition.

The highest honor is given him who has been allowed professional attendance upon royalty. The title of Hofrat, meaning court counselor, is bestowed upon the fortunate individual, and from the time of receiving his insignia, he usually begins a successful career, both professionally and socially. One can easily realize that means are often used to secure this patronage, that "friends" keep certain names in mind should a favorable opportunity arise to bring them to the kaiser's ears. Occasionally some fortunate circumstance plays an important role, as, for instance, when a few years ago, the king's throat specialist was away from the city, and the severity of the king's condition was such that immediate attention was necessary. Another laryngologist was called to the palace, treated the throat successfully, received his title a few days later, and, of course, was from that time established. The occasion was made a pleasant one, the new Hofrat entertained a large number of American post-graduate students, so that the event was celebrated in genuine American style.



PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

The government supports many hospitals throughout the city, and at the present time has completed a number of new ones, especially the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Children's hospital, Nose and Throat Ambulatorium, and several others of less magnitude. The equipment is as perfect as money and careful selection can make it, and no doubt with this betterment, the results of treatment will be much improved. The majority of American doctors devote most of their time to study in the Algemeines Kraukenhaus, general hospital, the largest in the city, having a capacity of perhaps 2,500 beds, and facilities for treating an enormous number of visiting patients. It would not be over-estimating to say that at least six thousand patients are seen daily, certainly affording abundant material for post graduate study. The new children's, and nose and throat hospitals, located but a few minutes' walk from the large one, has about five hundred beds and a large out-door clinic, this also being at the disposal of American physicians.

Not so many years ago nearly every visiting physician severely criticized the cold indifference shown in the treatment and care of patients. The system has changed, and it cannot now be said that professional attention and observation are in any way lacking. All cases are properly recorded, the histories of complaints and diagnostic findings, even to the minutest details, are so tabulated that the head of a department may at any time have a complete record of all the work being done under his supervision, and it seems that a new enthusiasm has caused these men to take a greater pride in the standing of their clinics, endeavoring as they do to place them second to none. A friendly rivalry exists between the various clinics, and possibly this stimulates the staff physicians to greater efforts.

There can be no question of this favorable change in the hospital management, and many of the older men who were here ten and fifteen years ago, and felt that patients were used for experiment and scientific purposes only, now ob-

serve that much regard is shown in humane treatment, that the wards are more hygienic, and, in fact, that the whole environment has improved. I believe much of this is due in a way to the influence of prominent American physicians who have visited and worked in these clinics. Then, within the last few years, many of the Vienna professors have made trips to America, both privately and officially. The genuine cordiality with which they are greeted as a rule removes their natural prejudices, and they realize that all that is best does not exist only in Europe. They inspect our hospitals, study our system of conducting them, and when they depart for home carry back many excellent ideas, which they enthusiastically put into actual practice, so that today one often hears quotations of American authorities, and sees many of our American customs in constant use. The increased pilgrimage to our country is of but recent date, and is no doubt due to the hospitality shown all previous visitors, who have experienced the friendly feeling existing here. Besides this, many of our Medical societies, both national and local, through the efforts of those members, who have at one time or another been students at the Vienna university, extend invitations to their old professors to deliver a lecture or read some original treatise before them. In this way we have had honored guests from all parts of the world, and it is quite apparent that European physicians have changed their opinions regarding us, for instead of the cool indifference we formerly experienced, now far more consideration is shown us as visitors and students. However, even at the present time the younger professors, innoculated with the prejudices of their elders, allow their feelings to get the better of them, and give expression to many disagreeable opinions, falsely formed. However, the transition is going on. The fair-minded men admit our wonderful progress, and feel that, in the not distant future, our colleges and clinics will reach that stage of perfection when it will be unnecessary for Americans to seek Europe for knowledge. Some of our

philanthropic rich are endowing institutes and laboratories, which have been making wonderful progress. It may not be generally known, but Erlich in his wonderful experiments, ending in the discovery of Salvarsan, was at one time without means to continue his research, and only through financial aid of one of our own endowments was able to bring his efforts to a successful termination.

The American Medical Association of Vienna practically controls the post graduate work being done by Americans. This organization has been in existence for several years and has gradually grown from a society of but little consequence till today it wields a power not existing in any other medical center. It arranges courses at the various hospitals and clinics, places officers at the head of every department, settles all difficulties between professors and students, and makes it possible for one to secure the best and most work in a given time. The membership is not limited to Americans alone, any physician who is a graduate of an accredited medical college being eligible. As a consequence, men from all parts of the world join the club. It is not necessary to belong, but to take advantage of any of the courses under its control, membership is obligatory.

Nearly all the work on eye, ear, nose and throat is given in English, the professors having studied the language in their efforts to secure American patronage. This also applies to many courses in surgery, internal medicine, pathology and X-ray. However, to reap the greatest benefit a knowledge of German is necessary, as it allows one to do special work in wards and clinics, coming in direct contact with the routine practice, and seeing the professors at their best.

Although Vienna ranks high as a great medical center, and continues its advance in scientific research, it certainly is far below the standard of our American cities in matters pertaining to public hygiene and health. One would think that the profession's knowledge and experience would have

a practical application, but so far as can be observed no effort seems to have been made to guard the health of the people against disease. What is more strange, the doctors themselves recognize this condition, and for some reason or another give it but little thought. Every condition possible, most conducive to the development and spread of disease exists here. Houses are poorly ventilated, public halls and theaters are never free from foul air. Street cars are not heated, and as a consequence are tightly closed during the cold weather. Tuberculosis, the most dreaded disease, exists everywhere, the mortality being very high. The environments of the poor provide a hot-bed for epidemics. It really is amazing that, in a city of two million inhabitants, composed of a people boasting of culture and education second to none in Europe, such gross neglect and carelessness should exist. We Americans have much of which to be proud, and even though we may be inferior in art and science, we lead the world in the practical application of those things most important to the health and welfare of the people.

THE TRAINED LAWYER

*PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.

WHEN we approach the subject of the lawyer's training in the adjective law and in the intricacies of practice, we are met with a square conflict of opinion, which takes form in a double argument, the one dealing with the question whether law teachers should be or should have been practitioners, and the other whether the schools, because of their natural limitations, should leave the teaching of practice to the office.

On the first question, viz., whether law teachers should be or should have been practitioners, we have strong advocates on both sides; for instance, Professor Vance of Yale, speaking of the importance of training of law students, says (American Law School Review, 3:1, p.4):

"Recognition of this as the proper function of the teacher compels the lawyer in the law school to make his election as to whether he will serve his clients or his students. He cannot serve both as they should be served. If the law is a jealous mistress in the courthouse, she is a veritable tyrant in the modern law school. The teacher who endeavors to teach properly courses extending over seven or eight hours a week by the so-called case system may spend all of his possible time in preparation, without any regard whatever to union limits, and yet feel no little trepidation as he faces a class of fifty or a hundred bright young men who have spent hours in reading, comparing and discussing

*Concluding portion of paper read before the Nebraska State Bar Association at Lincoln, on December 29, 1911, the first half of which appeared in the January number.

the cases on the subject matter of the lecture, and who have been trained to demand the reason why.

* * * * The nature of the work required of the present-day teacher of law, as shown above, compels him to be a student of the science of the law as a whole to an extent never possible to the lawyer in active practice."

Professor Vance is not without support in his attitude toward the necessity of divorcing practice and instruction, and it is only fair to say that some of the ablest teachers have devoted their whole energy to the class room with little or no previous experience as practitioners. On the other hand there are not wanting quite as ardent champions of the importance of having the teaching staff recruited from the ranks of lawyers who are or have been engaged in practice. For instance, Dean Stone of Columbia, said at the recent convention of the Association of American Law Schools at Boston (American Law School Review, 3:1, p. 13):

"It is believed that there is no more dangerous tendency in legal education at the present time than the too common practice of calling young men just graduated from a law school to the important work of law teaching, exclusively private law subjects, before they have had actual experience in practice. In making this assertion I am not unmindful of the brilliant and successful exceptions to what I believe is the sound general rule. If it is true that the function of the law school is to approach the study of law from the theoretical and scholarly side, it is equally true that it must not become so academic as to separate itself from the profession which it represents and for the practice of which it undertakes to train its students. Yet how can this result be avoided if its teachers, or any considerable number of them, have no actual experience in its practice and have never acquired by contact its sentiments and traditions?

But can the teacher, having had experience in practice, be depended upon to approach his subject from the theoretical viewpoint? I am aware that the opinion exists among

law teachers and administrators that he cannot, or at least will not, so approach it, and that the practice of the profession for any considerable period tends to destroy his capacity for what Professor Williston, in his admirable address of two years ago called 'idealism in law teaching.' This is a grave charge to lay at the door of any profession, if true; but my observation leads to the conclusion that it is not true. The fact is that competent teachers of law are born, not made exclusively by training or environment. Of the thousands who prove themselves competent students or practitioners of the law, only a few can be depended upon to become successful teachers of law. Every law school administrator recognizes that success at the law is no guaranty of successful teachers of law. Every law school administrator recognizes that success at the law is no guaranty of success in the professor's chair, not because the incumbent has been in practice, but because he does not possess the gift. This, then, does not mean that success at law is inconsistent with successful law teaching. There are no data on which to base the conclusion that any lawyer who once possessed the gift of teaching law has lost or impaired it by engaging or continuing in practice. I have known personally, too, many examples of law teachers whose capacity for idealism in law teaching had been stimulated and expanded on the one hand, as well as tempered and controlled on the other, by experience in practice, to concur in any such view.

"To insist as a general rule that the law teachers must qualify by a reasonable period of experience in practice seems not an unreasonable requirement, although it will undoubtedly add to the burden and perplexities of the law school administrator. He should, however, encourage the junior members of his teaching staff, having demonstrated capacity for law teaching to continue in practice for a period sufficient at least to give them the practicing lawyer's point of view, and to enable them to acquire a first-hand knowledge of those practical considerations which influ-

ence or control the application of legal theories. Ultimately the teachers in the law school, or most of them, should give their whole time to the work of law teaching and to promoting the interests of the law school as an educational institution. This would be the ideal condition. But, personally, rather than forego the benefit to legal education of instruction by teachers experienced in practice, I would gladly retain in a law faculty a number of practicing lawyers, provided, of course, they possessed the gift of teaching law from the theoretical point of view and devoted themselves unreservedly to the interests of the school. A faculty so constituted would, to my mind, be far preferable to one composed exclusively, or largely of teachers without actual experience in practice, and would insure the full performance by the school so equipped of its functions as a vocational school and as an educational institution in a larger and broader sense."

To this testimony may be added that of Professor Mechem who said (Proceedings A. B. A., 1906 II, p. 179:

"I think, moreover, that we shall make a mistake if we put into our law school too many men as teachers who have had no practical experience at the Bar. It is, of course, true that the mere fact that one is a good or even a great lawyer or judge gives no assurance that he will be a good teacher, but on the other hand I believe that, in the main, no man can be really the best teacher of the law who has had no experience in practice. Law is so distinctively a practical science, it exists so necessarily for purely practical ends, so many elements enter into its operation and effect beside pure theory or clear logic, that some experience with its practical side seems to me to be essential not only to its fullest comprehension, but also to the most sympathetic and helpful attitude toward the needs and problems of those who are to practice it. Law, as it looks to the theorist in his study and law as it looks to the lawyer in consultation or the court room, are often radically differ-

ent things. One of the greatest advantages of the so-called case system is, in my judgment, to be found here, that student and teacher alike are facing practical problems so far as one who lives simply in the experience of others can do so. It is, moreover, essential that the law schools shall keep in touch with the Bar. They must command its respect, inspire its confidence and receive its support. An occasional infusion of new blood, drawn from the active ranks of the profession, not only helps to accomplish this, but also serves to prevent a whole faculty from becoming too doctrinaire in its habits and tendencies of thought."

Professor Terry of Columbia is quite as emphatic in the conviction that law teachers should be or should have been practitioners. He says (Proceedings A. B. A., 1906 II, p. 22):

"That brings me to the suggestion that perhaps it was wrong educationally speaking, for a law school to have upon its faculty or in its corps of instructors men who had been in practice or are in practice at the time when they are also instructing. I think the reverse is the fact, and I think so because legal education involves not only education, the implanting in a man's mind of the ability to think two thoughts consecutively, but also knowledge. There are two rails which must carry a car. That is where legal education, being an applied science, differs from a great many sciences. On the one hand, learning the alphabet is getting pure knowledge; it does not involve any logical faculty, any ability to reason, but it is vital. Then you have pure logic, which does not involve anything practical at all. If a man is going to deal with the affairs of life, whether as a lawyer or in almost any other capacity, he must have the reasoning faculty; therefore, he must have exercised his mind in dialectics, he must know logic.

Now, those two things are united, I think, in the clearest possible way in what we call legal instruction; and, unless a man gains both of those things, he does not become

a good lawyer. A man who has been in active practice in the forum, whether he is there at the time he is instructing or has been there before is, it seems to me, in the best possible position, assuming that he has the other requisites of a law teacher, to inspire students to learn the things which they want to know and to exercise the reasoning faculties which they wish to develop. And I say this in spite of the conspicious examples of eminent law teachers who have never had any actual experience in practice. There are exceptions, you know, which prove the rule. I think the truth lies in the other direction, and certainly it is a matter of almost everybody's experience that the law student takes more notice, has more enjoyment in his course, if he can see through the illustrations, through the suggestions of the instructor, something of the actual forum in which he is going to apply his knowledge.''

So much then for the question whether the professor of law should be or should have been a practicing lawyer. We may easily conclude that the answer to this question must be in the affirmative, always remembering, however, that the exceptional man may prove to be a competent teacher though he has not been a practitioner, and that on the other hand, not every successful practitioner is a good teacher.

The second question, namely, whether schools should try to teach the intricacies of practice is a discussion which still wages merrily. In the olden days when the lawyer's office was the sole place of preparation for the Bar, the youthful Blackstonian was apt to be rather better prepared in practice than in the theory of the law, but when the schools gradually absorbed the task of law teaching, the opposite was and still is quite likely to be true. In other words the theoretical, as distinct from the practical, side of law is quite generally emphasized to a degree out of all proportion to the relative difference and importance of the two branches, and it is precisely here that the failure of the schools has been most apparent. Just now the pendulum is

swinging back and there is no end of discussion about the proper way of obtaining suitable training on both sides of the law. For instance, Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania says (Proceedings A. B. A., 1906, II, p.): "Any law student intending to practice law should know his profession as an art as well as a science." The Law Examiners of the state of New York have had abundant opportunity for investigation and comparison and one of their number, Judge Danaher, said in 1909, (Proceedings A. B. A., 1905, p. 556):

"I say from the standpoint of the examiner who has studied the subject at first hand, and under the direction of the Section of Legal Education, that the teaching of pleading and practice, as far as the law schools are concerned, is an absolute dead failure. It was the rule in New York up to 1895 that all students should spend not less than one year in a law office. In 1895 the judges of the Court of Appeals, in revising the rules regulating admission to the Bar, changed that requirement, and the rules now prescribe that a man may take his three years of law study,two years if he is a college graduate, either in a law school or in a law office, or partly in one or partly in the other. We have come in the State of New York to consider that change unwise. We find that, no matter how much a young man may know about substantive law, how much he may know about the Constitution, about torts and about insurance, he knows little or nothing about either practice or pleading. So we now have under advisement the necessity of compelling all applicants for admission to the Bar to spend not less than a year in the office of a lawyer to learn those important subjects in which they are most deficient."

Lucien H. Alexander of Philadelphia said in the same year (Proceedings A. B. A., 1905, p. 624.):

"But there is another development of the law school system with which the profession must contend, and which must be overcome if the Bar is to retain its prestige, but

which, like the proverbial cat with nine lives, will be difficult even to scotch; indeed at present the cat seems to have each life in full vigor. I refer to this continual thrusting of law school graduates upon the Bar with no adequate conception of practice and methods of procedure. It is unnecessary to discuss the fact or attempt to prove it, for the American Bar Association knows that as yet no law school has successfully solved the problem of teaching practice thoroughly. Some have zealously striven to do so, and many think they have, but others deny it, and declare, 'We have not the time in a three-year course to do it properly.' I need only to refer to the discussions in 1902 upon the able paper of Professor H. S. Redfield of Columbia, indicating the deficiencies of law schools in teaching practice, particularly the remarks of Professor Joseph H. Beale, Jr., of the law school of Harvard and Chicago University, in which he clearly proved that a law school faculty, in preparing the curriculum for a merely three years' course cannot afford, in the interests of the student, to apportion a sufficient amount of time to teach practice thoroughly. He said:

"'Is the best thing we can do for a student to teach him how to go into court and conduct a litigation? Evidently not. The first thing to do is to teach him law, the substance and the soul of law. This should take more than three years, but that is all the time we have to give to it. We have to lop off something * * * * *'"

And he proceeded to show that in a properly apportioned three years' course it was necessary to eliminate much of the teaching of practice which would be desirable if the course were longer.

This is the issue the Bar of America has got to face in dealing with the law schools, and face it squarely we must. If, as Professor Beale suggests, for a law school to teach a student how to go into court and conduct a litigation is not the best thing that it can do for him—which I do not dispute, the best of the law schools having now but a three

years' course—then we of the Bar must recognize that one of the best things that the courts and the Bar of America, acting in behalf of the people of the nation, can do for the proper development and maintenance of the administration of justice in our country—aye, an essential thing to do—is to see to it that no man shall be admitted to the Bar, and thereby granted the valuable franchise to practice on behalf of clients, unless he is trained so that he knows how to go into court and conduct a litigation and conduct it properly. This is another plain, simple duty which the profession owes not only to itself, but to the public.''

It must be apparent from these quotations that though the law schools of the country have made tremendous strides, they have still failed to settle one of the most vital questions. Admittedly, they have mastered the problem of well balanced instruction in the science of law and have proven themselves worthy of patronage, but they have still to grapple with the problem of effective instruction in the art of law. In this respect legal education is far behind medical education. No reputable medical school attempts to prepare its students for practice in less than four years, a large part of the last two years being given to practical work both in hospitals and dispensaries. Law students, on the other hand, are being sent to the Bar for the most part with an equipment which enables them to ascertain the rule governing in a particular situation, but gives them no adequate idea of how to take the steps necessary to obtain redress for a client whose rights have been infringed. Legal educators are quite agreed that the present three years' course is none too long for proper, scientific instruction in the law, and it is not unlikely that relief from the present embarrassing situation can be obtained only by adding a fourth year of instruction, thus making the law and medical courses of equal duration. Some states, for instance, New Jersey, require that even the graduate of a three-year law school must serve an apprenticeship of eighteen months

in the office of a New Jersey practicing lawyer before he may be admitted to the Bar, and the New York Examiners have recommended that a period of apprenticeship in an office should precede admission.

Professor Williston of Harvard says (Proceedings A. B. A., 1908, p. 792):

"It is probable that in the future it will more and more be thought requisite that a young lawyer, after completing his course at a law school, spend a novitiate in the office of an older lawyer already established in practice. The extreme length of the German training appalls and repels us, but the double period of training, that in the theory of law by study at a university, and that in practice subsequently by actual work under the direction of a competent person, seems the best way to make sure of giving a sound theoretical training, and also giving some training in practice and local rules, as well as in the art of applying the power which the law school training should have given."

However admirable an apprenticeship may have been in the days when practitioners of ability had the disposition, time and energy to instruct their juniors, that time is now past, and just as the school has superseded the office as a place of instruction in the science of law, so must it in large measure supersede it in teaching the art of law. Not that the schools can hope to ever entirely bridge the gap between actual experience and the lack of it, but I see no reason why they cannot give a thoroughly systematized course of instruction in pleading, evidence, practice and procedure. The very things which have made law offices unsuitable places for theoretical instruction will also render them unsuitable for practical instruction, and the same reasons which have compelled medical schools to add a fourth year, and to insist upon some practical work, will likewise drive the best law schools to maintain a four-year course, a large part of which will be designed to fit the graduates for the practical conduct of their professional duties. The prime

object of law schools is to fit men for the arduous duties of the bench and bar, and this object is not attained by grinding out graduates whose heads are full of learning which they do not know how to use. True, if they are fortunate enough to form an association with an able practitioner, they may eventually acquire facility in putting their scientific knowledge into effect; but the schools should relieve the bar of this burden and not stamp with the seal of their approval men who are not trained in the art of their profession. The medical student and the engineering student are expected to be able on graduation to do things and not simply to be qualified for an apprenticeship in the office of a practitioner. So, too, the law graduate ought to be able to assume the discharge of his duties as a practitioner and not be sent out, as unfortunately too many now are, wholly unprepared for practice.

There remains one other phase of my subject, namely the ethical training of the lawyer. Judge Alton B. Parker, President of the American Bar Association, said in 1907 (Proceedings A. B. A., 1907, p. 340):

"There is no profession, trade or business whose members as a body have higher ideals than have lawyers as a class. We cannot deny that there are many among them with no higher aim than mere money-making, nor can we say that there are not a considerable number who are so destitute of character as to disgrace the Bar. Unfortunately this is true. But such are the minority. The great majority are idealists who love justice, and seek it not only for clients, but for society at large."

The American Bar Association's Committee on the Code of Legal Ethics said, in recommending the adoption of the code in 1906 (American B. A. Proceedings, 1906, I, p. 601):

"With the marvelous growth and development of our country and its resources, with the ranks of our profession ever extending, its fields of activity ever widening, the law-

yer's opportunities for good and evil are correspondingly enlarged, and the limits have not been reached. We cannot be blind to the fact that, however high may be the motives of some, the trend of many is away from the ideals of the past and the tendency more and more to reduce our high calling to the level of a trade, to a mere means of livelihood or of personal aggrandizement. With the influx of increasing numbers, who seek admission to the profession mainly for its emoluments, have come new and changed conditions. Once possible ostracism by professional brethren was sufficient to keep from serious error the practitioner with no fixed ideals of ethical conduct; but now the shyster, the barratrously inclined, the ambulance chaser, the member of the Bar with a system of runners, pursue their nefarious methods with no check save the rope of sand of moral suasion so long as they stop short of actual fraud and violate no criminal law. These men believe themselves immune, the good or bad esteem of their co-laborers is nothing to them provided their itching fingers are not thereby stayed in their eager quest for lucre. Much as we regret to acknowledge it, we know such men are in our midst. Never having realized or grasped that indefinable ethical something which is the soul and spirit of law and justice, they not only lower the morale within the profession, but they debase our high calling in the eyes of the public. They hamper the administration and even at times subvert the ends of justice. Such men are enemies of the republic; not true ministers of her courts of justice robed in the priestly garments of truth, honor and integrity. All such are unworthy of a place upon the rolls of the great and noble profession of the law."

Judge Parker has been ably seconded by Professor Mechem, who said in 1906 (A. B. A. Proceedings 1906, II, p. 185):

"Never was there greater need of right standards in this matter than at the present moment. The whole char-

acter of the lawyer's relations and functions seems in danger of undergoing change. The influence, if not the taint, of commercialism is over the profession. To the time-worn popular complaints of the ethics of the legal profession, that a lawyer will espouse either side of any cause for money and sell his talent to the highest bidder, there is added in these days the criticism by men in high places that the best effort and ability of the profession are constantly retained by the greatest enemies of our people, the huge, soulless, monopolistic combinations of capital and labor, standing to exact toll at every gateway of commerce, at every vantage ground of opportunity, at every storehouse of natural wealth which should be common.

I do not undertake to say how much of this is true, how much mere slander and how much based upon a misapprehension of the real situation. It is evident enough that there is a danger here, and, in my judgment, the law schools have not done their duty if they do not instill in the minds of the students such notions of the dignity of their calling, of their relations to the law and to the public, and of their duty to truth and honor and right conduct as will enable them to withstand the temptation, if it does come, to prostitute their talents to ignoble ends and to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage."

Mr. Mark Norris of Michigan speaks similarly, as follows (A. B. A. Proceedings, 1906, II, p. 69):

"The lawyer has a standard of ethics as high as can be asked. He who obeys it will not only command the confidence of the community, his clients and the court, but need have no fear in that day when he shall stand at the bar of a tribunal in whose verdict there will be no error and from whose sentence there is no appeal. We have codes of legal ethics in many states and able text books on the same subject, but are they used in the schools and offices? Are the students examined thereon? An examination of the courses of instruction of many law schools and the papers of many

an examining board has satisfied me that little is taught on this subject and less asked by our examiners.

Correct ethical conceptions are the foundations of what we call character, and while I am aware that the best place to teach practical ethics is by the fireside in the home, and that nothing is more difficult to inspire in the human heart than right desires, yet my experience in college, the law school and as a member of the board of law examiners in my own state has given me a confirmed opinion that we should lay greater stress on instruction and examination in the ethics of the profession.

We cannot afford to neglect education in character. It, equally with learning, is necessary to success and greatness at the Bar. I would not be understood, however, as believing that any merely theoretical instruction in ethics will avail to implant in the human heart that deep desire for right living which must always precede the practical application of correct ethical standards to the daily life. I do wish, however, to urge that we cannot afford to neglect instruction along that line so that the rising generation of the profession may not err from lack of knowledge.

Education is not only the inculcation of the experience of the race. It is also the acquisition of knowledge from example and the experience of the individual, and I believe it to be true that the best instruction in ethics is derived from example and personal experience. Nevertheless, the fact affords no excuse for our neglecting to draw lessons from the history of the past.''

In the light of this testimony, therefore, we may insist that the ethical training of the lawyer should take its proper rank and that all our efforts to improve the preliminary, theoretical and practical education of the lawyer should be animated by the conviction that unless we make good men as well as successful men, we are not contributing to the advancement of the race or discharging our duties as members of an honorable profession. Well then may every

school in the land require that its students receive systematic instruction in the ethical duties of the lawyer, and now that the American Bar Association has made its code of ethics available, there is no reason why we should look further for a test. Let the principles there enumerated be firmly imbedded in the minds of the candidates for admission to the Bar and we shall have made a distinct advance toward realizing the nobler purpose of our profession. It is true that no code of ethics and no course of training can entirely eliminate those who are unscrupulous and unworthy, nor will our efforts always achieve justice, but we may at least enjoy the sweet consolation that comes from the conviction of duty well done, and when disaster defeats our purpose, as sometimes it will, we may take refuge in the fact so beautifully expressed by Lowell—

"Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

To the lawyer of America, properly trained for his task, there open up possibilities which stagger the imagination. To others are entrusted the spiritual and physical well being of the race, but to him is committed the prime task of maintaining justice, of ministering at the throne of the impartial goddess with such loyalty that every man, no matter how humble his origin or how exalted his station, shall receive his exact meed of reward or punishment, and that America, blessed among nations with responsibilities and opportunities that mark her for a career of predominant distinction, may go down in history acclaimed by all as in truth

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

EDITORIAL.

SUCCESS If it be true that nothing succeeds like success, Creighton University's triumph is assured. Five years is a short period even in the life of an individual, and, proportionately, it is much shorter in the existence of an institution destined to endure, but it is long enough to show advancement or retrogression.

Count Creighton, the University's most generous benefactor, died on February 7, 1907, and during the intervening five years the institution has enjoyed the most marked progress of its career. The preceding five years were notable in that they witnessed the establishment of the College of Law (1904) and the College of Dentistry and Pharmacy (1905) as well as the erection of the Edward Creighton Institute, St. John's Hall, the Auditorium and extensive additions to the Arts Building. The enrollment during that period increased from 419 to 686, or sixty-four per cent, as against an increase since 1907 from 686 to 966, or forty-one per cent, but this increase in enrollment from 1903 to 1907 was due in part to the opening of new colleges. These were pioneer days, and those responsible for the institution's development during this period rendered a service which can scarcely be overvalued; it must be gratifying therefore to them to know that the internal organization of the university has progressed so steadily, thus insuring the permanent success of their work.

During the past five years the university's development may have been less apparent to the casual observer than during the preceding half-decade, for it is common knowledge that the progress of a building is most marked in its early stages, and seems much slower when the interior fin-

ishing, decorating and furnishing is reached. So with the university, the construction of new buildings, and the opening of new colleges demanded effort along generous lines which precluded, for the time being, that excellence which cannot come save with time. It is therefore gratifying to reflect that the steady growth in numbers during the past five years has been accompanied by an internal organization, and a perfecting of the machinery of education which have made for the decided uplift of the university.

The development of a genuine university spirit has actuated many of the innovations. It is not so long ago that the faculties and students of the various colleges seemed to have very little in common, and there was danger that the university would develop into a group of disconnected colleges without semblance of university organization. The solidarity of both faculty and student bodies demanded and received careful and consistent attention. A supervisor was appointed whose task it was to knit the various colleges together, and this appointment has contributed much to the university's advance.

One means adopted for bringing the professors together was the Founders' Day Banquet, at which all of the teachers of the five colleges assemble to renew their acquaintance and to pay tribute to the Founders. The fourth of these banquets was given on February 7th of the present year.

Another means adopted for promoting the university spirit is the combined commencement at which the graduates of the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Dentistry receive their degrees and listen to an address by some speaker of note. Heretofore it was the custom for each college to confer its degrees on its own date at a banquet attended by the particular faculty, but apart from the fact that the custom was scarcely in keeping with scholastic ideals, it wholly failed to contribute toward focusing the attention of faculty, students and public upon the oneness of the university. Moreover, the tone of the combined commencement is decid-

edly higher than that of the separate functions, and the programs given have measured up to the best ideals of the older institutions of higher learning.

The establishment of the CHRONICLE was another step toward solidarity, for through its columns the professors and students of the university are able to keep in touch with the happenings of the whole institution, and thus find it easier to realize the larger significance of what, for lack of such a medium, must remain of merely passing interest.

The Glee Club, now in its second year, has been one of the most potent agencies in developing a university spirit among both faculty and students, and in bringing the university prominently and favorably to the attention of the public. This year the club made its first trip, and the many very flattering criticisms with which its program was received at St. Joseph, Missouri, as well as locally by persons competent to judge, show that the organization has contributed a generous share toward the general advance of the university along lines which must make for its permanent success.

This year, following the example of many other universities, Creighton established a Student Fee, admitting the holder to the athletic contests, Glee Club concert, 'Varsity debates, college plays and other affairs of general interest, thus decreasing the students' expenses, and insuring their attendance at these collegiate functions in numbers sufficient to give them the benefit of the mass effect of combined enrollment, as well as serving to bring them into that constant touch with each other which will make them realize that they belong to the same institution.

Athletics, which for lack of adequate facilities, have been much hampered, promise to attain a worthy rank as soon as a proper gymnasium and an all-year coach are provided.

Referring to the development of the various colleges, we find that during the past five years the College of Medi-

cine has been provided with a new laboratory building erected at an expense of $82,000 to furnish necessary facilities for pathology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy, thus giving Creighton the only building used exclusively for medical laboratory work west of Western Reserve at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. McFarland, a Professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, a text-writer of widespread reputation, and national president of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, said of the building a year ago that he had seen nothing in the east to equal it.

One of the most valuable improvements in the medical course has come about through the reorganization of the Department of Anatomy under the efficient direction of Dr. Hugo Wightman, who has brought to his task a training and enthusiasm which are as rare as they are invaluable.

The Physiological and Pharmacological laboratories have been supplied with extensive new equipment and the Chemical Laboratories, under the direction of Professor Charles F. Crowley, have been enlarged and enriched with considerable new apparatus. Laboratories have been established for determining the calorific value of foods, for milk and water analysis, and for spectroscopic work. The new Pathological laboratory has been furnished with abundant equipment and is unique among the laboratories of the country, for its exceptional lighting facilities. The director of this laboratory, Dr. J. S. Foote, has recently sprung into national prominence through his discovery, after long-continued research, of a new principle concerning the human femur.

During the last five years the charity clinic conducted by the College, under the direction of Dr. A. L. Muirhead, has increased from 3,000 to 6,000 patients annually, with 13,000 treatments, and St. Joseph's Hospital, the clinical facilities of which are reserved for Creighton students, has been enlarged to a capacity of five hundred beds, and has provided, at an expense of $50,000, a special clinic amphi-

theater for the exclusive use of the Creighton medical students. A new laboratory and an X-ray apparatus have also been added, and a competent critic from New York City said recently of the hospital that in point of equipment it is second to none in the country.

The College of Law, which formerly occupied part of one floor in the Edward Creighton Institute, a four-story building sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-six feet, now uses nearly half of the structure. The number of students has more than trebled during the past five years, despite an increase in tuition and the raising of the entrance requirements. Night classes have been added for which one of the very few four-year courses in the country is offered, and negotiations are now being conducted looking to securing one of the finest collections of law books in this vicinity. Two of the unique features of the curriculum are the Moot Court and Model House, the former being designed to afford practical training in the actual conduct of litigation, and the latter to impart instruction in parliamentary procedure, as well as to give the students abundant practice in extempore public speaking.

The course of instruction has recently been approved by the Regents of the University of New York; the college is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, one of the thirty-seven eligible out of the one hundred and fifteen in the country, and its diploma admits to practice, the Supreme Court of the State valuing the instruction so highly that the judges kindly consent each year to attend the Commencement exercises and administer the oath of office to the graduates. The opportunities for practical as well as theoretical instruction have been very much increased during the reorganization of the past five years, and the course has been enriched and amplified until the institution stands in the front rank of American law schools.

The College of Dentistry has been given much enlarged

quarters, and a model reception and operating room were recently installed. Ten thousand dollars worth of new chairs have been provided for student use, and the mechanical equipment available for the students is said to be the best in the country. The course has been accredited by the Regents of the University of New York, and the clinic, unique for its large proportion of gold work, is second to none in the United States.

The College of Pharmacy, now housed in its own new four-story building, has been provided with completely equipped pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories, and is the fifth largest Pharmacy College in the United States, in addition to being the largest in Nebraska and the only one in the state recognized by the Regents of the University of New York. Unusual opportunities are afforded for practical work in the filling of prescriptions for the Charity Clinic of the College of Medicine, and the many pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments of the city offer splendid facilities for obtaining first-hand information concerning applied chemistry and pharmacy.

The buildings occupied by the College of Arts and Sciences have been completely renovated, remodelled and re-equipped since the fire of last summer, and a large library and ample equipment for scientific instruction are now available for the student body. A recent Chicago visitor, familiar with the facilities offered there for scientific instruction, pronounced those at Creighton superior along certain lines.

Looked at, therefore, from any angle, Creighton has enjoyed a marked development during the past five years, and the end is not yet. With nearly 2000 alumni, most of them within easy access of Omaha, the University should continue to grow numerically, educationally, and in prestige. An Alumni Directory, arranged alphabetically, geographically and by classes, is in course of preparation, and upon its completion provision will be made for a more

thorough organization of the graduates to the end that their full measure of helpfulness to the university may be realized.

A recent compilation shows the estimated annual expenditures in Omaha of the Creighton students to be approximately a half million dollars, and this fact, indicating as it does the institution's financial importance to the city, is arousing the citizens to take a deeper interest in the university, and to contribute as far as they can to its permanence and the continued excellence of its work.

Five years is not a long time in the history of an institution like Creighton, but the development which has come within the last half decade indicates that the university is enjoying a very substantial growth, which promises even greater achievements for the future when the task of organization shall have been further advanced, and the full fruits of the effort expended during these five years have been obtained.

UNDERGRADUATE.

SEA SCENE.

Paul Burke, '14.

High on the crest of a steep promontory
  Around which the sea gulls, their pinions extending,
Were sweeping the air and the clouds, thick and hoary,
  Retarded the rays which Apollo was sending,
I stood, while the waves in monotonous motion
Rolled in from the depths of the turbulent ocean.

The tide slowly rose and the waves ever churning
  Were beating the rocks on the shore far below me,
And spray springing up, then to water returning,
  Was making the in-rushing wave caps all foamy,
And always the waves in monotonous motion
Rolled in from the depths of the turbulent ocean.

The fog slowly gathered and greyly 'twas creeping
  Afar o'er the sea like a limitless curtain;
The deep roaring sound of the ocean still keeping
  Its rhythmical thundering, measuring certain
The time of the waves in monotonous motion
That rolled from the depths of the turbulent ocean.

Thus stayed it a while, till a breeze gently lifted
  And wafted the mist afar off in the distance;
Then out shot the sun, for the grey clouds had shifted
  And changed all about; and the steady insistence
Of waves rolling on in monotonous motion
Was now the one song of the turbulent ocean.

NEWS NOTES.

LAW

At the last meeting of the Model House held on February 21st the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Professor John A. Bennewitz has devoted his time and efforts toward the training of the members of the Model House of Creighton College of Law, in the arts of Public Speaking and Debating;

AND WHEREAS, the efforts of Professor John A. Bennewitz have resulted in creating and placing upon a firm basis the Model House of Creighton College of Law;

AND WHEREAS, the members of the Model House have derived untold pleasure and benefit from the Parliamentary training received under the guidance and direction of Professor John A. Bennewitz in the Model House;

AND WHEREAS, both Conservative and Progressive Parties, in realization of the unbiased and non-partisan rule of Professor Bennewitz, in his capacity as Speaker of the Model House, feel that the success of the Model House is due chiefly to his just and wise rulings:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the members of the Model House of Creighton College of Law in regular session assembled, do hereby extend to Professor John A. Bennewitz their deepest and most profound appreciation of his efforts, and do further express their gratitude for the benefits which they have derived from his work,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Professor John A. Bennewitz, that a copy thereof be spread upon the Journal of this House and that a copy be published in the Creighton Chronicle, the official paper of this House.

(Signed)

The Conservative Party,
By Henry Monsky,
Floor Leader.

The Progressive Party,
By R. T. Coffey,
Floor Leader.

Attest:

K. G. Regner,

Clerk of the House.

February 21, 1912.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. K. G. Regner, who has been the efficient Clerk of the House during the year. This organization has been highly successful and affords unusual opportunities for parliamentary training. The interest was sustained from the first to the last meeting of the session, and the year's work closed amid scenes of hilarity not unlike those which attend the closing sessions of legislative bodies generally.

Associate Dean Emeritus C. J. Smyth and Professor Joseph W. Woodrough were recently elected delegates to the Nebraska Woodrow Wilson convention held in Lincoln on March 5th. Mr. Woodrough delivered the principal address and was chosen president of the Woodrow Wilson League of Nebraska.

Professor Louis J. TePoel was toastmaster at the banquet given on the evening of March 4th by the Robert Emmett Monument Association and the Irish Good Fellowship Club at Omaha.

Professor Sidney W. Smith was elected alternate representative to the Grand Lodge of the Elks at a meeting of the local organization held on the evening of March 1st.

Professor Frank H. Woodland was recently elected President of the Omaha alumni of the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Edward D. Hogan, '08, and Miss Katherine Sauser were married at the Immaculate Conception Church, Castle Grove, Iowa, on Monday morning, February 19th. Mr. Hogan is practicing at Cascade, Iowa, where they will reside.

The engagement of Miss Esther Hunter of Fremont and Mr. Ralph A. Van Orsdale, '10, has been announced, the wedding to take place in June.

Dean Paul L. Martin has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education of the Nebraska State Bar Association. The other members of the Committee are Dean W. G. Hastings of the State University College of Law and Mr. James P. Hanna of Greeley Center.

Mr. Edward J. McVann, '15, lectured before the local council of the Knights of Columbus, February 13th, on the "Traffic Bureau's Importance to Omaha."

The debate with the Univer-

sity of South Dakota will be held at Omaha on March 21st. The following gentlemen will represent Creighton: Messrs. John W. Delehant, Philip E. Horan and Francis P. Matthews. Mr. Henry Monsky, the alternate, will preside.

Mr. William C. Fraser, '08, is rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl born on February 15th.

A recent letter from Mr. John J. Spillane, '10, reports that he is enjoying a very satisfactory practice at New Richland, Minnesota.

A number of handsome pictures have recently been hung in the office of the Dean.

The home of Mr. Harry H. Putnam, '14, Dundee, was destroyed by fire recently.

Mr. James H. Hanley, '10, Secretary to Congressman Lobeck, recently presented to the Law Library on behalf of the Congressman a number of valuable Reports, including a complete set of the Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education.

The last session of the Trial Branch of the Moot Court was held on March 1st with Honorable Edward W. Simeral presiding. The work of both the Trial and Appellate branches of the court has been very successful this year, due in large part to the assistance rendered by Honorables E. W. Simeral, Duncan M. Vinsonhaler and Joseph W. Woodrough. Both the Moot Court and the Model House were designed to make the work of the school more practical than it would be if only theoretical instruction were given, and both students and faculty feel that these two activities add much to the efficiency of Creighton's course.

Honorable James P. English, County Attorney of Douglas County, completed his course of lectures on Criminal Procedure on February 28th.

Professor John A. Rine, who is a candidate for Commissioner of Omaha under the new form of government, has delivered a number of lectures recently before local Improvement Clubs upon the "City's Needs and Opportunities."

Arrangements are being made for a dance which will be given shortly after Easter.

Local chapters of the Gamma Eta Gamma and Delta Phi Delta Legal Fraternities are being organized, both of which will have a high scholarship requirement, no student being eligible unless

he has attained a general average of 75 per cent in his examinations and is not conditioned either on attendance or examinations.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of additional books for the law library to take the place of those recently sold to the County for removal to the new Court House.

Professor Herbert S. Daniel has been elected Secretary of the Woodrow-Wilson league of Nebraska.

Handbook 27 of the New York Education Department shows that the College of Law has been registered, thus being given a higher standing than those schools which are merely accredited, this latter list containing some well known institutions, both private and state.

MEDICINE.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has seen fit to summon to his eternal rest the soul of the beloved mother of our class-mate, Charles H. Beadles, and

WHEREAS, we greatly sympathize with him in his loss,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Beadles, and that the resolutions be entered in the minutes of the Freshman Class of the Creighton College of Medicine, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our bereaved friend and class-mate, and that a copy of them be published in the Creighton Chronicle.

Recorded the Fourteenth Day of Febfuary in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve.

H. B. STAPLETON,
J. J. SRB,
J. L. THOMAS,
Committee.

Professor Charles F. Crowley was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Omaha Technical Club held in the University Club Rooms, Omaha, on the evening of February 28th.

During his recent visit in Chicago, Dr. Hugo Wightman represented the College at the meeting of the American Medical association.

Dr. L. B. Bushman, who has been doing post-graduate work in Vienna, and whose article entitled "The Field of Medicine in Vienna," appears in this num-

ber of the Chronicle, has returned to Omaha.

Dr. R. T. Jones, '11, has left Merna and located at Cotesfield, Neb.

Dr. W. F. Boland, '08, of Alliance, Neb., has removed to Hemingford.

Dr. J. B. Anderson. '10, of Craig, Neb., has entered into partnership with Dr. H. Pruner of Kennard, Neb.

Dr. Richard L. Ivins, '08, of Harrison, Neb., and Miss Ella Barton of Papillion, Neb., were married in Omaha, February 1st, and will make their home in Harrison.

Dr. Darrow, '07, of Butte, Neb., has sold his practice to Dr. C. F. Hooper of Kansas City. Dr. Darrow will spend some time in post-graduate work and then take up surgical practice on the western coast.

Dean D. C. Bryant, M. D., will read a paper on "Medical Conditions in India" at the semi-annual meeting of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, to be held at Colfax, Ia., on March 21st and 22d.

Mr. C. T. Needham, '12, and Mr. W. Arrasmith, '13, have been appointed senior and junior house physicians at the Douglas County hospital.

The Seniors have appointed the following committees on the graduation exercises:

On Announcements—Messrs. W. E. Long, chairman; H. T. Allingham, C. C. Criss, J. W. Duncan, E. S. Geesaman, H. C. Swartzlander, C. T. Needham.

On Diplomas—Messrs. J. J. Galligan, chairman; W. E. Mogan, C. O. Robinson, N. O. Reynolds, N. M. Shefferd.

On Pictures—Messrs. C. B. Coe, chairman; R. S. Pickler, H. D. Lurvey, C. L. Hustead, L. M. Maguire.

The class officers are as follows: President, J. R. Dwyer; Vice President, W. E. Long; Secretary-Treasurer, N. L. Criss.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. J. Dowd, '09, located at Spalding, Nebraska, was united in marriage to Miss Agatha Pritchard of Spalding on the twentieth of February. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Dowd visited with friends in Omaha, going from there to Schuyler, Nebraska, the home town of Dr. Dowd.

The 1912 Class Picture is now being taken.

Dr. D. J. Tighe of the senior class visited with his brothers

OFFICE, CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

in Bancroft for a few days in February.

The regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity was held on the evening of February 17th. After the transaction of business Messrs. McGrane and Carroll of the Freshman Class were initiated, thus bringing the freshman membership up to four, with other men still under consideration.

PHARMACY.

The class of 1912, consisting of forty members, was graduated on the evening of February 29th, the exercises taking place at the auditorium of the College of Medicine, where the diplomas were conferred by the President of the University and a very inspiring address was delivered by Professor John A. Bennewitz of the College of Law. Immediately after the exercises at the auditorium a banquet was tendered to the class by the faculty at the Hotel Loyal.

Mr. C. R. Sherman, a former President of the State Board, presided as toastmaster and enlivened the evening with his sallies of wit. The first speaker he introduced was Mr. Frank Koss of Fremont, President of the State Examining Board, whose subject was "Pharmaceutical Opportunities." Acting Dean, Professor W. P. Whelan, responded to the toast "Character" and President James S. Norris spoke of the regret which all felt at leaving Creighton, but expressed the hope that the class might meet at least occasionally for the renewal of old acquaintances. The principal address was delivered by Dean Paul L. Martin of the College of Law, whose subject was "Loyalty." Following is the list of graduates:

Mr. H. E. Attebery,
Mr. Clifford Alvord,
Mr. George Bailey,
Mr. Thomas Bower,
Mr. Oscar Brown,
Mrs. H. J. Butler,
Mr. Thomas A. Connors,
Mr. R. E. Cole,
Mr. Clyde C. Caillet,
Miss Natella Durham,
Miss Ella Deerson,
Mr. A. G. Fletcher,
Mr. Henry Fox,
Mr. George Gilmore,
Mr. J. B. Heinz,
Mr. Morris Fox,
Mr. John V. Helm,
Mr. John Heinrich,
Mr. Clyde Isenburg,
Mr. I. Carroll Jefferis,
Mr. Eric Kintsel,
Mr. R. Logerwell,
Mr. Alfred Kingdom,

Mr. H. C. Langin,
Mr. N. W. Ladegard,
Mr. W. Michaelson,
Mr. R. C. McNees,
Mr. James S. Norris,
Mr. John Porter,
Mr. Claude Reuting,
Mr. John T. Ryan,
Mr. Otto Selling,
Mr. Rollin Sherman,
Mr. Paul Schmeling,
Mr. Alexander Tourville,
Mr. Frank Thompsen,
Mr. Price Terrell,
Mr. John Vitamvas,
Mr. Oscar Windolph,
Mr. Homer E. Ward.

Adding the forty graduates of the Pharmacy class of 1912, the total number of graduates of the University is as follows:

	Up to 1911	1911	T'tl
Arts and Science	193	21	214
Medicine	427	32	459
Law	53	10	63
Dentistry	123	19	142
Pharmacy	257	86	343
			1221

Mr. Clyde Caillet and Mr. J. S. Norris of the class of 1912 tied for the highest grade at the February meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Examiners, their average grade being 88.6.

All of the graduates were successful at the State Board examinations.

Mr. A. J. Sievers, '11, was a visitor at the college during the past month.

Mr. H. Goebel, '11, is now located at Hartington.

Mr. Max Ritter is clerking at the Merchants' Drug Store in this city.

The members of the class of 1912 are located as follows:

Mr. J. S. Norris is clerking at the Opera House Pharmacy, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Mr. John Heinz is clerking in the drug department at Hayden Bros.

Mr. H. E. Attebury is clerking at Sundance, Wyo.

Mr. C. Alvord is clerking at Nebraska City, Neb.

Mr. G. Bailey is clerking at the Boston Store in South Omaha.

Mr. Oscar Brown has gone to California.

Mrs. H. J. Butler is visiting in Omaha.

Mr. R. Cole is located at Peru, Neb.

Mr. T. Connors is located at Pueblo, Colo.

Mr. C. Caillet is located at Wellington, Colo.

Miss N. Durham is located at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Miss E. Deerson is clerking at the Owl Drug company, Omaha.

Mr. A. G. Fletcher is located at Beatrice, Neb.

Mr. H. Fox is working at the Schaefer Drug Store in Omaha.

Mr. M. Fox is clerking at Fregger's Store, Omaha.

Mr. H. Gilmore is at Creston, Ia.

Mr. J. Helm is clerking at Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. John Heinrick is at Plattsmouth, Neb.

Mr. Clyde Isenburg is at Emerson, Neb.

Mr. C. Jefferis is clerking at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Mr. E. Kintsel is at Oxford, Neb.

Mr. A. Kingdon is doing relief work at Rock Port, Mo.

Mr. R. Logerwell is proprietor of a drug store at Naper, Neb.

Mr. H. C. Langin is clerking at Neola, Ia.

Mr. N. W. Ladegard is clerking for the Cording Drug company at Litchfield.

Mr. W. Michaelson is clerking at Plainview.

Mr. R. C. McNees is proprietor of a drug and jewelry store at Chadron.

Mr. J. Porter is clerking at Oxford.

Mr. J. Ryan has taken possession of his store at Overton, Neb.

Mr. Otto Selling has gone to live on his claim in South Dakota.

Mr. R. Sherman is clerking for the United Drug company at Providence, R. I.

Mr. P. Schmeling is clerking for the Sherman-McConnell Drug company, Omaha.

Mr. A. Tourville is located at Centerville, Minn.

Mr. F. Thompson is clerking at Rockville.

Mr. P. Terrell is clerking in the Peoples' Drug Store, Omaha.

Mr. J. Vitamvas is clerking at the Clark Drug Store, Council Bluffs.

Mr. Oscar Windolph is visiting at his home in Grand Island.

Mr. H. E. Ward is clerking at Kennard.

Mr. Claude Reuting is manager of the Kadavy Drug Store, South Omaha.

Mr. Strelow, '07 of Long Pine, Neb., visited the school early in March.

ARTS.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni of the University of Nebraska, held on the evening of February 29th, a request was made to the Athletic Board of Control to schedule a foot-ball game in Omaha between the University and the Creighton teams.

The basket-ball team has been meeting with flattering success. Tabor College went down to defeat by a score of 34 to 25; Dana College 57 to 29; the Pirates, a local organization, 35 to 26, and the University of Omaha 52 to 10.

The Literary Society has as officers for the second semester: President, Professor Reilly, S. J.; Vice-President, Gerald La Violette; Recording Secretary, Bert Meyen; Treasurer, James Hartnett; Critics, Edward Jaspers and John Barry. The time of the regular weekly meeting has been changed from Thursday evening to Wednesday evening. Interest runs high in the weekly debates, a special feature of every meeting being the discussion from the house after the regular debaters have concluded their arguments. A Washington program was given on the 21st of February. Mr. Thomas Martin read a paper on the Hayne-Webster debate, calling Webster a second Washington for his heroic efforts to maintain union in the country fathered by Washington. Messrs. J. Martin, M. Grier, Hartnett and La Voilette delivered orations in eulogy of the nation's first President. The Society had as guests on this occasion one of the faculty and several members of the Oratorical Association. At the conclusion of the program the visitors rose to commend the Society for the enthusiasm and conviction displayed by the speakers. The next two debates will be upon the following questions: Resolved, that the Monroe Doctrine is unjust; and Resolved, that the Commission form of Government be adopted as the municipal government.

One of the local dailies gives the following account of a recent basket-ball game between the Creighton Seniors and the Excelsiors:

"The Creighton Seniors swamped the Excelsiors in a game of basket-ball by a score of 44 to 8. The Seniors scored at will, the Excelsiors being unable to score a single field goal until three minutes before the end of the second half. Torrey and Festner were the individual stars for the Seniors, but the en-

tire team put up a nice exhibition of team work. Pahl and Moran played the best game for the Excelsiors. The lineup:

Seniors.		Excelsiors.
O'Connor	rf	Halsey
Torrey	lf	Moran
Festner	c	Pahl
Miller	lg	Dineen
Lanphier	rg	Gorham

Goals from field: Pahl, Gorham, Festner (6), Russums (5), Torrey (8), O'Connor, Lanphier. Goals from free throw: Moran, 2; Pahl, 2; Torrey, 2. Score by halves: First half: Seniors, 19; Excelsiors, 2. Second half: Senior, 25; Excelsiors, 6. Length of halves: Fifteen and twenty minutes. Referee: Walker.

On February 16th, Mr. E. J. Bodwell, and Mr. A. E. Fisher, members of the State Board of College Examiners, made their annual visit to Creighton. They spent the forenoon in listening to the daily recitations of the Senior, Junior and Freshman classes of the College and of the Fourth Year classes of the High School. The visit was unannounced and no preparations had been made. Withal the students acquitted themselves very creditably and the two examiners before their departure gave generous praise of the work which they had witnessed.

Louis Kavanagh of the Senior Class won second place in the Nebraska Oratorical Contest, held at Grand Island, on February 16th. Eight colleges participated, hence Creighton can be proud of the honorable position won by its representative. The subject of Mr. Kavanagh's oration was "The Bulwark of Labor," and the directness and manly force with which he presented his plea for the labor union won keen attention and enthusiastic appreciation from his hearers.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God, in His Providence over those under His care, to take to Himself the father of our classmate, Robert Greene, and

WHEREAS, we, his companions, grieve with him that he has lost his friend of a lifetime;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of I High A, of the Creighton University, extend to him and to his mother and to his sisters our sincere sympathy in this, their time of affliction, and that we pray God, our common Father, to comfort those whom He has permitted to be in sorrow; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family

of our class-mate, and that a copy of them be published in the Creighton Chronicle.

EDWARD CARVILL,
JOHN KENNEBECK,
DANIEL DORSEY,
EDWARD O'NEIL.

February 28, 1912.

The annual Retreat for the students of the College and High School will take place on March 25, 26 and 27. Reverend Joseph Conroy, Professor of English in the St. Louis University, will conduct the exercises.

A holiday was granted to the students on Tuesday, February 20th, in honor of Right Reverend Maurice Burke, Bishop of St. Joseph, Missouri. Bishop Burke was a guest of the faculty of the University for three days.

The Inter-Collegiate English Contest will take place this year on March 22nd. Ten colleges participate in this contest. Creighton's last winner was Mr. John A. Bennewitz, at present a member of the Law Faculty. His victory was achieved in 1901.

On March 2nd the third quarterly assembly was held in the University Auditorium. Before the announcement of the results in the late examinations, a splendid program was rendered which consisted of four musical numbers by the University Orchestra and Glee Club, and elocutionary selections by Messrs. Kavanagh and Boyle. The musical numbers were rendered with the technique of well-trained artists, while the speakers merited warm applause by their clever and graceful rendition of their selections, "The Kissing Cup's Race" and "Gunga Din."

The Highest Honors of the respective classes were merited as follows:

Omer Sullivan, Sophomore Class.

Romeo Laporte, Freshman Class.

Louis Bruckner, Fourth High, Div. A.

Daniel Kelly, Fourth High, Div. B.

Norman Burke, Third High, Div. A.

Alphonso Dundis, Third High, Div. B.

Daniel Reifenrath, Second High, Div. A.

Charles Brongardt, Second High, Div. B.

Lawrence Growney, Second High, Div. C.

William Kelly, Special Class.

Edward Carvill, First High, Div. A.

Marshall O'Neil, First High, Div. B.

Frank McKeown, First High, Div. D.

First Honors:

Sophomore Class — Raphael Hamilton, James Macauley, Hector Chevalied, George Harrington. Freshman Class—Lousi Kennedy, Edward Cunningham. Fourth High, Div. A—Raymond Trawnor, Thomas Martin, George Lee. Fourth High, Div. B—Raymond O'Donnell, Joseph Svoboda. Third High, Div. A—Thomas Roach, Charles Kanne, Francis Penny, Leslie Williams, James Suber. Third High, Div. B—Frank Lovely, Joseph Lancaster, Cecil McMahon, Joseph Adams, Frank Walker, Bart Kruger, James Martin. Second High, Div. A—Walter Wolff. Second High, Div. B—Frank Shaw, Cornelius Tillman. Second High, Div. C—Thomas Mostyn, Clifford Long, Leonard Vandezande, John Fitzpatrick, Sebastian Farrell, Roger Kelly, Kenny Lowe. Special Class—Joseph Kennedy, Jesse Cranny, James Muldoon, Edumnd Nicholas, John Brennan. First High, Div. A—Vincent Burkhard, Francis McManus, William Remmel, Henry Mergen, Bernard Hoskovec, William Brennan, Thaddeus Madura, Garold Stryker, Ralph Dunn.

Second Honors:

Sophomore Class—Leo Ryan, John Polski, Paul Gillespie, Richard Collins. Freshman Class—Carlisle Lentz, Frank McDermott, Paul Burke, Henry Haun. Fourth High, Div. A—William Busch, John Grady. Fourth High, Div. B—Emery Planck, Linus Conwell, Maurice Howard, Henry Dolan, Edward Jaspers. Third High, Div. A—Leo Pfaff, Maurice Grier, Henry Bongardt. Third High, Div. B—Leo Kane. Second High, Div. A—Leo Beveridge, Donald Keegan, Thomas Houlton. Second High, Div. B—John Kieny, Elmer Sedin, John Mannion, James Russell. Second High, Div. C—James O'Neil, William McCauley, Paul Looschen. Special Class—Ernest Landgraf, Earl Torrey, William Carr, Grove Baldwin. First High, Div. A—Daniel Dorsey, Francis Byford, James Shanahan, Thomas Collopy, Stephen Egan, John Harrington. First High, Div. B—Charles Brady, James McElligott, Ludvic Vampola, Walter Thrane, James Dugher. First High, Div. D—Stanley Smith, Edwin Barrett.

After the publication of the grades of the various classes, the President of the University addressed the students, commending the serious work of the student body as a whole.

Professor F. X. McMenamy, Dean of the College of Arts,

gave an address to the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus at their banquet on the evening of February 12th. His subject was the "Unselfishness of Lincoln."

SCIENCE.

Professor Rigge was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Omaha Technical club held on the evening of February 28th, at the University club, Omaha, and was also chosen as a member of the Board of Governors of the club.

Professor Rigge contributed the following account to the Evening Bee of March 1st, which was illustrated with a picture of Saturn, as drawn by Professor Barnard of Yerkes Observatory:

"Astrnomical spring begins on the 20th at 5:29 p. m. when the sun passes through the Vernal Equinox and day and night are equal. The sun rises on the 1st, 15th and 31st, respectively, at 7:01, 6:38 and 6:13 and sets at 6:12, 6:28 and 6:44, thus making the days 11 hours 11 minutes, 11 hours 50 minutes and 12 hours 31 minutes long on these dates, an increase of an hour and twenty minutes during the month. The sun is twelve minutes thirty-four seconds slow on the 1st, nine minutes seven seconds slow on the 15th and four minutes nineteen seconds slow on the 31st.

Mercury is evening star during the whole month and reaches its maximum elongation from the sun of nearly nineteen degrees on the 27th. This will be the best chance of the year to see the planet in the evening sky. There will be no bright stars near it, so that it can readily be identified. It will then be about twice as bright as an average first magnitude star.

Venus is morning star. Its brightness will remain pretty constant throughout the month and will very slowly approach the sun.

Mars is evening star. It crosses the meridian on the 1st, 15th and 31st, respectively at 6:30, 6:04 and 5:38 p. m., and sets on these dates at 2:03, 1:41 and 1:16 a. m.

Jupiter is evening star and crosses the meridian on the 1st, 15th and 31st, respectively at 4:41, 3:50 and 2:54 p. m., setting on these dates at 11:32, 10:43 and 9:45 p. m.

The moon is full on the 3d, in last quarter on the 10th, new on the 18th and in first quarter on the 25th. It is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 10th, with Venus on the 16th, with Mer-

cury on the 19th, with Saturn on the 22d and with Mars on the 25th."

The Physical Department has lately purchased some optical apparatus from Leybold Nachfolger in Cologne. The largest piece consists of two Nicol prisms and two uncut prisms of Iceland spar, which may be combined in various ways in order to show the principle of polarized light on the screen. Another and larger uncut prism of Iceland spar was mounted so as to fit on the old Steward polariscope and show two images in complementary colors, their overlapping being white.

There is also a Norremberg polariscope, which polarizes light by reflection. It is most astonishing and instructive to a student to see that when ordinary light has been reflected by a mirror at a certain angle, it cannot be reflected again by a second mirror suitably placed.

Two hollow triangular glass prisms, which may be filled by any liquid, are very serviceable in spectrum analysis, and a rectangular one in the refraction of light.

And finally there is a set of six tubes showing various degrees of rarefaction, a Crooke's tube with an aluminum cross, and a differential compound pulley.

"The Observatory," an English astronomical monthly edited at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, London, devotes a page and a half out of the thirty-two pages of its February issue to Professor Rigge's testimony in the Erdman case concerning the time a certain photograph was taken as deduced from the position of a shadow. The editor excuses his tardy presentation of the case for the reason that his notes had been mislaid, but says his "interest has never evaporated from them." He then gives a few extracts from an Omaha paper on the day when Professor Rigge testified, as well as from his article in the World-Herald of December 11, 1910, in which he explains his method of solving the problem and finding the time by the shadow.

ALUMNI.

Mr. M. P. O'Connor, '91, president of the Robert Emmett Monument association, delivered an address at the banquet given in Omaha on the evening of March 4th by the association and the Irish Good Fellowship club.

Mr. Dan B. Butler, '99, was elected representative to the

Grand Lodge of the Elks at a meeting of the local organization held on the evening March 1st.

Mr. Charles P. Moriarty, '94, has recently been appointed cashier and bokkeeper in the office of City Treasurer Gillon of South Omaha.

A recent letter from Mr. H. Arthur Houser, '95, who is now stationed at Monterey, Mexico, contains the following:

" Just now things look very bad indeed for the Madero government and we are expecting serious trouble here at any time. It now looks as though the entire northern part of the republic would rise and at this moment, most of it is already aflame. Torreon, San Pedro, Gomez Palacio and other important towns of Coah are completely surrounded and will probably be taken at any moment. Zacatecas (the capital), Sombrerete, San Juan del Rio and other important towns of Zacatecas are already in the hands of the revolutionists. Juarez, in front of El Paso, has already been taken and Chihuahua, Parral and Jiminez in the same state are in great danger. All communication between Chihuahua, Durango, Torreon and Monterey is cut off, and practically all of the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Sonora, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, Michoacan, Hidalgo, Quintana Roo and parts of Veracruz, Tamaulipas are really in the hands of the rebels.

So far, we have had no trouble here, but are looking for it at any time. Should the United States intervene, all Americans in Mexico would be in imminent danger."

Mr. Edmund V. Krug and Wife of St. Louis spent a few days with Mrs. Krug's mother in Omaha earily in March. Mr. Krug holds a very responsible position with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company of St. Louis.

Mr. J. Henry Furay, '98, is rejoicing over the recent arrival of a baby girl. Mr. Furay is manager of the Intermountain Bureau of the United Press Associations, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Mr. Frank A. Furay, '93, and Mr. Dan B. Butler, '99, are candidates for election as Commissioners under Omaha's new form of government.

Mr. Maurice D. Hussie attended the recent convention in Lincoln, of the Nebraska Hardware Association, and on February 16th was elected

President. The 1913 convention will be held in Omaha.

Mr. Scannell O'Neill, who enjoys a very enviable reputation for his literary work, has been recently made associate editor of The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This is the largest Catholic newspaper in the United States.

Mr. Patrick J. Scott, '04, of Butte, Montana, who recently visited Omaha friends, has prepared an interesting article on "Mines and Mining" which will appear in the April number of the Chronicle.

Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, '91, Bishop-elect of Cheyenne, will be consecrated in Omaha on April 11 in Saint John's Church. He was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus in Omaha on February 12th and delivered a short address on "The Spirit of Patriotism."